The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,590—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

6 Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs.	5 0
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Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINSURA" 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 16th August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 26th August, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, ISK., BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,639 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 135

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	260	220	80	
Port Said	280	240	100	
Messina	500	360	140	
Naples	500	340	140	Without Wine
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 30th August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 140 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 124 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! AND BULBS!!!

PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and up-country for their kind and liberal patronage during the past six years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just unpacked some splendid Dahlia and Gladiolus roots, and some very best garden implements. Early orders for all varieties, and especially for Bulbs, are respectfully solicited. Price lists can be had post free.

Bombay, 30th A[illegible] PALEKAR & Co., Malbadevi Road.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SURAT	3141	550	W. E. Breeze	15th Aug.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2346	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

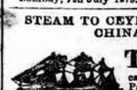
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2939	450	G. Lee	18th Aug.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	3263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3833	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters ex S.S. Chilka from Rangoon.

Nowrojee Burjorjee—

M R	—64	bags cargo rice.
M T R	—28	„ table rice.
P	—7	„ paddy.
A	—11	„ kunkey rice.

SALE OF CASHMERE GOODS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m.

An invoice of Cashmere goods consisting of oval tea trays, boats, boxes, three cheroot cases, stamp boxes, card stands and racks, small serais, glove boxes, paper knives, single tables, tea trays, round octagon cornered small and very small writing sets, tea caddies, candlesticks, cheroot boxes, round work box, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instruction from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., the following jewellery belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzdar:—

1 Earring set with brilliants and emeralds.
1 Pair emeral dearrings.
1 Head ornament set with diamonds.
1 Pearl necklet.
1 Pair pearl bracelets.
1 Loose diamond.
1 Lady's gold watch.
1 Gold Albert chain with locket and key.
1 Child's cap embroidered with pearls.
28 Gold beads.
Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases T. Red prints.
7 bales grey dhoties.
5 „ woolen cloth.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdoolally Abdool Rahim and Co. ex S.S. Media.

A. & Co. 4323/45—23 bales 113½ reams printing paper, 60 lbs. each.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF DAMAGED PAPER.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at their Auction Room at Forbes Street, at 1 p. m., on account and at the risk of the underwriter, the following cases paper, more or less damaged by salt water, per ship Eagle:—

GN—73-74—	2	„	„
S —158 —	1	„	„
GNS T—1-40 —	40	„	„

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND LIFE POLICIES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay Green, a quantity of office furniture, such as office writing and clerk's tables, chairs, cupboards, tables, sample tables, bookshelves, screens, book cases, large and small copying presses, boxes for letter-files, large and small iron safes, pictures, lamps, weighing machine, benches, punkahs, stools, desk boxes, writing papers, books, old newspapers, files, &c.

Also several life policies. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co.

The furniture will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.

It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.

Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus:—"I shall be obliged by your sending me four "tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever "saw. I have five large greyhounds and this "is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly "free from them as well as their beds and bedding. I can't speak too highly of it. 'K——'s' "is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to "all sportsmen."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Re. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE of various descriptions of BOOKS, each in large quantity, at the Government Central Book Depot, Kalbadevi Road, commencing on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1879, at 11 a. m. A list of the Books can be seen at the Depôt.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DREHER'S VIENNA BEER
HAS ARRIVED PER STEAMER VARWAERTS.
APPLY TO GODOWN-KEEPER,
OF BELL BRANDENBURG & CO., BOMBAY GREEN.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of VUNAJI MOTIJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND WEDNESDAY in the month of September next, is APPOINTED for a FURTHER HEARING in the above matter, for the purpose of DECLARING a FIRST DIVIDEND of Re. 1 and annas 6 per cent.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 13th day of August 1879.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of R. D. Cairns, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, known as COLABA CASTLE. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumballa, lately vacated by J. M. Sleater, Esq., now put in thorough repair, painted and varnished. It is also fitted out with English W.C. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A DESIRABLE Commodious BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to Byculla Club, formerly occupied by Messrs. Forbes and others. Rent only Rs. 150. It has a very spacious compound. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furnitures, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each Rs.	2	8
Do. boxwood heads	„ „	3	8
Balls	per dozen. „	6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Consecutive Office Number (137).
Departmental 895.
Superintendents 89.

Board of Trade, Marine Department, August 1879.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES.

N.B.—The instructions contained in this Circular are more especially address-ed to those Superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices who have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council as Superintendents for the transfer of Lascar Seamen.

ILLTREATMENT OF LASCAR SEAMEN.

THE attention of the Board of Trade has been called to certain cases of GROSS ILLTREATMENT OF LASCAR CREWS, serving on board British vessels trading between India and the United Kingdom, and others in which the provisions contained in the Articles of Agreement relating to food, clothing, &c., have been entirely ignored by the Masters.

With a view to checking such practices, and to reducing as far as possible the chances of the offences escaping punishment, the Emigration Agents of Mercantile Marine at those ports to which ships carrying Lascar crews usually resort, should immediately, on the arrival of any vessel, the crew of which is composed partly or entirely of Lascars, make or cause to be made such enquiries among them as may be practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have been properly treated, and whether the provisions in the Articles of Agreement have been complied with. A report of the result of such inquiry should be sent to this Department forthwith.

THOMAS GRAY, Assistant Secretary. T. H. FARRER, Secretary.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(NO. 26)
INDIA—MALABAR COAST.
PORT OF ALLEPPEY—TRAVANCORE.
RED BUOY MARKING SMOOTH-WATER ANCHORAGE OFF PORCAUD has been REPLACED, and will remain until the 1st November. The Buoy lies in 4¼ fathoms at low water spitting the following bearings:—

Alleppey Light House N. 6° 30' W.
Porcaud large Banian Tree S. 85° E.

Steamers or Sailing Vessels requiring to anchor at Porcaud should keep out until the Banian Tree and the Buoy are nearly in line, and then run in and anchor to the south-east of the Buoy in about 4 fathoms soft mud.

Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 0° 40' E in 1879.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.), Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 1st August 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos 750, 2738, and 827.
Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 79.
Indian Marine Survey Chart. No. 15 A.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 409.

Publication of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.
THE GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL,
COLOMBO,

On a site particularly suitable to Visitors to Colombo. OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR, and in the immediate vicinity of THE LANDING STAGE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, Post and Telegraph Offices, Queen's House, GOVERNMENT AND MERCHANTS' OFFICES, THE BANKS, RAILWAY STATION, and Galle Face Esplanade.

THIS First-Class Hotel, unequalled in the East, is replete with every modern necessary, comfort and luxury, and is under European management.

THE PUBLIC ROOMS are cool and of grand proportions; the Dining Hall 74 ft. long, 32 ft. wide, 30 ft. high, being a masterpiece of art and finished workmanship.

THE BED ROOMS have been carefully designed to combine privacy with the ventilation necessary in a tropical climate. Special provision has been made for the comfort of Ladies and Families.

THE BATH ROOM accommodation is of unparalleled excellence.

THE GRAND VERANDAH is elaborately fitted as a lounge, and the roof of the Building has been adapted for a PROMENADE and BELVEDERE, which commands a view of the Harbour, Town, and environs not obtainable elsewhere. Attached to the Hotel there is a BEAUTIFUL GARDEN, shaded by splendid trees and provided with a LAWN TENNIS COURT.

THE BILLIARD ROOM, 80 ft. long by 36 ft. wide, is most handsomely finished, and contains FOUR FIRST-CLASS TABLES.

THE BAR, a speciality, is apart from, but immediately adjoining the Hotel. LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS ONLY are supplied.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS HARBOUR BOATS of the Hotel are at the service of visitors to the "Grand Oriental."

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES always obtainable

Special arrangements made for a limited number of Boarders.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE CUISINE.

CHARGES MODERATE.

All communications to be addressed to

THE MANAGER,
Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo.

16th July, 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BILLIARD MATCH.—The first part of a Match of 3,000 up for a SILVER CUP, Value Rs. 150, will be played to-morrow evening at the WAVERLEY HOTEL.

OUR PATENT HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS are Hurricane Proof. Cost in burning one pie per hour. Testimonials upon application. Verandah, Garden and Street Lamps from 3-8 each. BREWER & Co., 2, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a BUGGY in good condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply to J. M., care of this paper.

FRESH TASMANIA JAMS and TART FRUITS, fresh Australian Mutton and Beef, and American Pears and Peaches. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FINE BREAD (made by Machinery,) 8 lbs. per Rupee. RATION BREAD, 10 lbs. per Rupee. J. PEARCE.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decantere. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the fairovite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto th nnest glass, very superior	„	„	142	„ 68
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	„	„	168	„ 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	„	„	160	„ 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	„	„	161	„ 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	„	„	198	„ 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	„ from	10

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

YIELDS in Medicinal excellence to no imported preparation whatever. An experience of twenty-five years has demonstrated its sovereign remedial properties in Headaches, Biliousness, Febrile attacks, and all complaints arising from sluggish functional action.

GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

to all parts of the World supplied with every requisite of the best quality at greatly reduced prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 22	25 0
Sleeping Do.	Rs. 5-12	to 15 14
Overcoats. Warm		35 0
Ulsters, Warm		47 0
Cardigan Jackets		7 14
Pyjamas	each	2 8
Rugs, Long, Whitney		14 0
Maude, Scotch		21 0
Shirts { Best Flannel	each	7 14
Shirts { Oxford Cloth	„	5 4
Shirts { White or Check	„	4 0
Dressing Gowns		8 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	doz.	4 6
Lounge Caps	each	1 12
Felt Hats, all fashions, soft mud		7 0
Tweed Hats		4 0
Gauze Merino Baniana		3 0
Hat Guards	each	0 6
Sun Umbrellas		6 2
Air Pillows and Cushions		6 2
Linen Collars, the Best	doz.	5 12
Hat Cases		8 12
Cotton Socks	doz.	7 14
Warm Merino Socks	doz.	11 2
Scotch Lambswool	„	18 12
Warm Undervests	each	5 4
Warm Drawers	„	5 4

	Rs.	a.
Warm Mufflers	1	0
Warm Gloves	1	10
Warm Scarfs	0	14
Scarfs for Pin	0	14
Linen Faced Collars	0	10
„ „ Cuffs	1	2
„ „ Fronts	0	14
Overland Chairs	8	6
Rug Straps	2	4
Cloth Brushes	1	2
Nail Brushes	0	8
Tooth Brushes	0	4
Silk Umbrellas	10	0
Cabin Travelling Baths	35	0
Braces	1	6
Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	57	0
Slippers from	3	8
Leather Purses	3	0
Wallets	3	8
Bank Note Case	2	10
Money Belts	4	8
Sovereign Boxes	2	10

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags	7	8
Carpet Bags	7	14
Hide Hand Bags	11	0
Bags for Soiled Linen	4	12
Best Overland Trunks	24	0
Railway Portmanteaus	14	0
Bath Sponges	3	0
Scrooge Bags	1	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	9	4
Mazine Cologne	0	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Tooth Powder	1	0
Eau de Cologne	0	14
Air Tight Cases	20	0
Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	70	0
Canvas Shoes	5	12

HOAR AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE, BOMBAY.
3, RAMPART ROW,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	0	10	4
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10	12	11	0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	12	8	13	0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	14	8	15	0

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216	0	236	0

WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242		256	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 14TH AUGUST 1879.

THE weather during the week has been showery with intervals of bright sunshine, than which nothing could be more favourable for the crops, and from all quarters we now hear nothing but the most promising accounts. All possibility of famine, or even of scarcity may now be considered over, so far as regards this side of the country; in fact, the continuance of seasonable weather for a few more weeks will render bumper crops almost a certainty. This cheering outlook naturally induces a much more hopeful feeling regarding the future, but so far, with the exception of a somewhat firmer tone for Piece Goods and Yarns, has had no effect on current business, which remains slack in the extreme. The Home advices regarding Cotton were more encouraging for a time, but there was no improvement in prices of Surats, and rates here continue prohibitive of export operations; whilst of Seeds, stocks are so light, and so inferior in quality, there is equally little to be done in them. Freights remain stagnant, and light as the supply of steamer tonnage is, it promises to be considerably more than our requirements. Money is easier; Government Paper quiet; Shares steady; Sterling Exchange firm.

Amongst the general dulness, next to the flourishing crop prospects, nothing of late has assisted more to confirm increased confidence in the future than the marked improvement which has taken place in the position of the shares of the Oriental Bank Corporation. An impression got abroad that the Bank had suffered seriously by the late failures in Ceylon, and this was fostered by the daily decline in the shares telegraphed from London, until on Saturday when the quotation came £13–10, a decidedly anxious feeling became apparent, and a few shares were sold in this Market at Rs. 135, equivalent to about £11-4s. On the 12th instant, however, we learned through Reuter that a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year had been announced in London, and as it was felt that the directors, after the straightforward course adopted four months ago, would not have taken the step of declaring a dividend without solid reasons and being thoroughly sure of their position, a marked reaction of feeling has since set in, which has steadily gained ground since, the latest quotation from London for the shares as wired by our own correspondent being £19 to £20. Here there are no sellers, but the nominal quotation is Rs. 230 an advance of Rs. 95 in three days.

The SUEZ CANAL question has again attracted attention this week, and the Rupee which for some weeks previously had shown every sign of settling down, during the slack season at least, on the lower side of 1s. 7¾d. has steadily advanced to 1s. 8d., with possibility apparently of a further rise. The moving influence on this occasion, in the first instance, was the telegram from our London correspondent published the day following the departure of last mail, and afterwards confirmed by private advices, to the effect that:—"The "German Government proposes with America to modify "its Silver policy and join in adopting a bi-metallic "standard." This announcement necessarily caused a considerable alteration in the aspect of Exchange and a decided upward tendency was at once apparent. It was from the first recognised, however, that after the fate of the last Silver Bill in the American Senate, the acceptance by the American Government of the German proposals did not necessarily follow, and the upward movement has accordingly been marked by a steadiness and caution which gives much more promise of permanence than the numerous rapid advances we have witnessed during the past four months. Should the proposed arrangement be established, it seems generally admitted that a most important step will have been taken towards the re-establishment of Silver at something like its former value; but the present position of the market, we think, is based less on that anticipation, than the fact of it now being evident that under any circumstances Germany must require an increased silver coinage; and that there is, consequently, but little prospect of any position of her present stock coming on the market for sale. On this basis alone there seems room for the Rupee maintaining somewhere about its present level in the meantime, with the prospect of a material advance when our export trade becomes more active; whilst the mere possibility of the adoption of the proposed convention betwixt Germany and America and the effect it would have on the action of the Latin Union, irrespective of the influence it might ultimately exercise in favour of the general adoption of bi-metallism, makes the return of the Rupee to something approaching par value, by no means the absolute impossibility it was at one time thought to be.

Bar Silver in London, according to our correspondent on the strength of the abovementioned announcement advanced at once from 51½d. to 51¾d., but Reuter continued to quote the former rate until yesterday when he gave 51 9-16d. This morning, however, he gives 51¾d. per ounce, advising at the same time the result of yesterday's biddings for 30 lacs of Council Drafts as follows:—Rs. 29,30,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 7·94d. and Rs. 70,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 7·93d., tenders on both places at 1s. 7 15-16d. receiving 13 per cent. of the amounts applied for. This shows an advance of about ¾ per cent. on last week's biddings, and is about the level anticipated here yesterday.

In STERLING EXCHANGE, although the transactions during the week have been small in sympathy with the limited extent of business doing, rates have tended steadily upwards. The market opened for this steamer on Saturday with an advance of 3-32d., at which a firm feeling was maintained until Wednesday when a further rise of 1-32d. to 1-16d. took place, and to-day the result of the Council biddings has induced a further movement of 1-16d. to 3-32d. in favour of remittors, closing quotations being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 8¼d.; Documents 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 7-16d. per Rupee.

For future delivery, October and afterwards, the Banks have throughout been willing sellers, but very unwilling buyers at 1-16d. above current quotations; and in Calcutta, telegraphic transfers have generally been obtainable at quite our rate for demand.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts remain, unchanged at ¼ per cent. premium, but 60 days' sights owing to easier money, hes advanced to ⅜ to ½ per cent. discount.

On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs 26 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 3s. 1¾d. per tael.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 9th instant showed a further reduction in the Cash Balance of 9 lacs; but as has been the case during the three previous weeks this was the result of large withdrawals from the Government Balance, whilst actual trade requirements had undergone a decrease. At the weekly Board meeting on the 13th instant, the directors reduced their rate of interest and discount one per cent. all round, making the change on fixed loans 4, and on demand loans secured by Government Paper, 5 per cent. per annum. In the open market, however, the tendency is still easier, the rate of discount on first class Bills being only 3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Notwithstanding easier money, hardening exchange, and most encouraging crop prospects, all of which in a general way tend to improve the position of Government Paper, the market has ruled very quiet throughout the week with weakening prices for Fours, of which there have been more sellers than buyers. Closing quotations are:—Fours Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101 to ¾. From London Reuter's latest quotations by wire are £78-15 for Fours and £83-15 for Fours-and-a-half, but our own correspondent quotes £78-15 and £84 respectively.

SHARES.—There has been a total absence of activity apparent of late, and prices, as a general rule, have been somewhat irregular. In *Bank* shares there has been little doing. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent higher at Rs. 665, and Agra unchanged at Rs. 128, National are Re. 1 higher at Rs. 109. *Land* Companies are dull. Mazagon are Rs. 15 and Port Canning Rs. 5 higher, but Colaba have declined Rs. 10 and Freres Rs. 2 per share on the week. In *Press* shares we quote a decline of Rs. 50 in Akbar, Rs. 35 in Indian Press, Rs. 75 in Colaba, Rs. 10 in Berar, Rs. 8 in Broach Cotton Co., and Rs. 5 in Mofussil. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares have fluctuated day by day with the aspect of the Cotton Market. We note a decline of Rs. 100 in Bhowanee Mills, Rs. 50 in Hindustan, Rs. 15 in Alliance and Morarjee Gokuldass, Rs. 10 in Khandesh and Mazagon, and Rs. 5 in Coorla. On the other hand, there has been a rise of Rs. 40 in Madras United, Rs. 35 in Empress, Rs. 25 in Sassoon and Sholapore, Rs. 15 in Bombay United, and Rs. 10 in Manekjee Petit and Oriental. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies the only movement worthy of notice is an advance of Rs. 20 in Bombay Sawmills Co.

PIECE GOODS.—With daily improving prospects upcountry a decidedly more confident feeling as to the future is gaining ground, and on the strength of this, dealers have shown considerable willingness to buy to arrive at about current sterling rates, and a fair business has been done on this basis chiefly in duty free cloths. On the spot; however, owing to the continued rains there has not been much activity, the clearances from the bazaar of all kinds being only estimated at about 1,000 to 1,100 packages, but prices are well maintained, and the few changes in our quotations show the turn in favour of sellers. Stocks, although equal to present requirements, are not heavy, and on the whole prospects for importers are encouraging.

GRAY GOODS.—In 40 inch Shirtings a moderate business only has been done at previous prices. Of 44 inch supplies are light, and although the demand is not particularly active, rates are the turn dearer. Higher widths are in poor request at former figures. Of Printers supplies are comparatively liberal and prices are barely supported; and the same may be said of Madapollams which are in but poor request. T. Cloths meet only a slow demand at unchanged values. Jaccones, if anything, have been rather pressed for sale of late, although not at any lower prices. Mulls, although not active, are firmly held. In Dhoties a fair business has resulted at about previous prices. In *Bleached Goods* there has not been much doing in the Bazaar, but dealers only hold small supplies, and have consequently been fair buyers from first hands—mostly of Shirtings, Mulls, and Jacconets—at full quotations. *Dyed and Printed* Goods continue dull and difficult of sale at nominally previous prices, stocks being heavy; and the same remark applies to *T. Red* Cloth except perhaps 40 inch Cambrics for which there is some enquiry. *Local* Goods are quiet and not active, the week's business being estimated at 600 packages, but sellers are firm in hopes of an early improvement.

TWIST.—In English Yarns the ready business doing this week has again been small, and we make no change in quotations. Stocks, however, are not heavy, and the market is firm, especially to arrive. Local Yarns are a shade easier of late owing to slightly less favourable quotations from China.

METALS.—*Copper*—Only a small business has been done of late, and notwithstanding higher quotations from home prices are unchanged. *Yellow Metal* is also unaltered in value, although owing to small supplies the market is steady. In *Iron* transactions during the week have been limited, and prices are not firm, the stock on the spot being liberal as compared with the demand.

COALS.—The market continues quiet in the extreme, and since the departure of last mail we have not heard of any business to arrive, prices being nominally unchanged. On the spot the only sales reported are 300 tons Laird's Welsh Harley alongside s. s. "Rydal Hall" at Rs. 18½, and the cargo of Cambois Cowpen per "Raven-tonedale" at Rs. 20 per ton delivered alongside in Kurrachee.

COTTON.—Although the advices from Liverpool this week have shown more activity than for some time back, spot prices for Surats have remained unchanged, and there has been no enquiry for arrivals. Under the circumstances there has been practically nothing to affect our market; export buyers are not operating, but the steady daily purchases for the local mills prevents any giving way in prices which are about the same as our quotations for last mail.

The *Receipts* up to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the Week	3,173	2,743	1,611
Total Since 1st Sept	833,945	951,934	1,117,706

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 8,149 bales, making a total of 580,342 bales since 1st. January as compared with 672, 487 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—There is practically nothing to add to our last advices. From all quarters reports continue most favourable, and from the Berars especially all accounts agree that a large and early yield is probable. If anything, the plants have had rather more moisture than is necessary, but not to an extent to do any damage. Estimates as yet would be more guess work, but so long as seasonable weather prevails we must continue to look for a large increase on last season's outturn.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	Rs. 224	5 33/32d.
" Oomra (nominal)	" 215	5¼d.
F.G.F. Do.	" 210	5¼d.
G. F. Do.	" 204	5 7/32d.
Good Dholleras (nominal)	" 218	5 9/16d.
F.G.F. Do.	" 210	5¼d.
G. F. Do.	" 205	5⅛d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	" 208	5 5/16d.
" Comptas	" 204	5 7/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Supplies are small and very inferior in quality, but sellers maintain previous prices, in spite of the advance in Exchange, and export operations are therefore impracticable. We quote Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is dull at previous rates with nothing doing for export. We quote Guzerat Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14, Cawnpore Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. *Gingelly* is nominal at Rs. 41 to Rs. 42 for Red and Brown, Rs. 43 to Rs. 44 for Mixed and White, and Rs. 47 to Rs. 48 for Yellow per candy.

WHEAT.—We quote Best White, Rs. 38 to Rs. 39; Mixed Rs. 36½ to Rs. 37½ per candy, but at present rates of Freight and Exchange there is no chance of business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	16 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	665
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	109

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,100	125 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	150 p.s.	570
Bellary	178	1,000	25	470	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	25
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	22
Darwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	all	75 do	250
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	332	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	825
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	175
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,300
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the 1f-year.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3
Carolas	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 223
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bottomries	" 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-5-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-7-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-7-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-1-0
Pekin Gold Bars	" 19-1-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE P. P. SUEZ, 1,390 tons, Captain J. D. Eston, will sail to-day for Jeddah and Hudeida, with a general cargo and 450 pilgrims.

The steamer SUEZ, Eaton, to Jeddah and Hudeida, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kashgar, to China.
Steamer Burma, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
10 Ethiopia (s) ..... Wicks ..... Bombay, July 19.
Lottie Warren ..... Cawley ..... Liverpool, March 30.
Battle Abbey ..... Glover ..... " May 9.
Polynesian ..... Collins ..... Liverpool, April 26.
Red Cross ..... Howland ..... Liverpool, April 4.
Intimes ..... Gredy ..... Pondicherry, Aug 3.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ethiopia—Mr and Mrs Jones, Captain Stephenson.
Per Battle Abbey—Mrs Lillian Glover.
Per Red Cross—Mrs Howland and child.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Battle Abbey—10th June, American Ship Undaunted, Cardiff to Japan, in Lat 12-9 S, Long 33 W, 15 days out, 21st June, Ship John O'Gaunt in Lat 35-42 S, Long, 32 W, bound to Calcutta.
By Polynesian—Dutch Barque Jacob Von Lennie, British Ship Mahanada, and Russian Barque Ialo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
11 Pekin (s) .... Southampton.
" Australia (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
10 Khundalla (s) .... Bombay and S P.
" Madura (s) .... Calcutta and N P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—25 cases copper sheets, W and A Graham and Co; 2 packages lamps, Lookmanjee Ebramjee; 2 casks brass wire, Abdoolally Naboobhoy; 35 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rydal Hall s—150 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Sierra Madrona, s—3 casks bar, 1 cask rasin, and 1 cask pitch, Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Dunphaile Castle,—58 casks soda crystal, Amerjee Petamber, Bangalore s—5 cases playing cards, W M Bell.
Bewa Gungadhur,—1 cask glasswre, Essac Noormahamed.
Flamingo—26 cases old tom and 15 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Clan Lamont s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—2 quarter casks whiskey, W Watson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe—2 cases glass beads, The N Bank of India.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—76 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Australia s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—420 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushasjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dignabee Ramchunder; 43 bales cotton, Premjee Walljee; 40 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 47 bales wool, Motee Jetha; 43 bales wool, Malli Brothers; 100 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 71 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co.
Ellen Bates, s—59 bales rags and 14 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondarjee.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Fe 1, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—5 packages silk, Ayb Syed Meerja; 1 case silk, Mahamed Saduck Nemjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura s—200 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—25 bales twist, C and F Dinshawjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—250 cwts onions, Huson Lall; 6 cwts Cambay stone, Abdool Cadur Esmalljee; 1 cwt clove stems, Currim Abhoy Ebram; 14 packages cloves, M C Ebram; 96 bales twist, Rungeeldass Trakmawandass; 97 bales twist, The A I S and W Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 34 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 51 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—8 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 85 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

[Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vassonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lyall and T—Part heard.
368-78—Craigie Lan d O—C A Turner vs Hurruckchund Soorutchund Shah and T—Part heard.
176-78—Hearn, C and L—Dayal Jairaz vs Khatao Ludha and others—Pittington, H and C. To vary Commissioner's report.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Bowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Present and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

260-79—J C Cama—Cursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Essa bin Khalliffa—Macfarlane and 9—Part heard.
56-78—Tyabjee and S—Khadija Begum alias Doolen Begum vs Sallay bin Oomer Barruck Jung and another—Prescot and W.
240-73—Ardesir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Goculdass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.
22-79—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Hurridass Vulubdass—Craigie L and O.
229-79—R Skipsey—Soonabai and another vs Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwala—Smith and F—Settled.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

306-79—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Goaman—In person—Part heard.
332-79—In person (a pauper), Ruckma vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, August 13.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Purandhar Sanitarium—Lieut F S Inglefield, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, to be Staff Officer.
Poona Horse—Lieut H D M Minchin, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer.
1st Regiment N I—Lieut Col C M Griffith, Officiating Wing Commander 7th N I, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in Command.
2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Grenadiers—Lieut A G H Gardner, 2nd Battalion 22nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
6th Regiment N I—Major M J J Mignon, Officiating Wing Commander 26th N I, to be Wing Commander.
Lieut E C Cox, Officiating Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Wing Officer.
7th Regiment N I—Major A J Vibart, Wing Commander, 6th N I, to be Wing Commander.
10th Regiment N I—Lieut F B H Chapman, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.
13th Regiment N I—Lieut C B Down, Wing Officer and officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant.
H E the C-in-C has been pleased to make the following appointment:—
Col C S de N Lucas, to command the Royal Artillery, Aden District.
Lt Col and Brevet Col A W Twiss, Royal Artillery, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Mhow Division, temporarily.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
78th Highlanders—Captain W F Maitland-Kirwan, to England, for 6 months.
2nd Regiment Sind Horse—Lieut G F A Gavin, from the 26th April to the 25th October, to Bombay to study Hindustani.
It is notified that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened on Monday, the 22nd September, 1879, and not on the 15th as previously ordered.
The Assault of Arms will take place on the 1st and 2nd October instead of the 26th and 27th Sept.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut L S Peyton, 9th Bengal Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Major Bruce, 5th Punjab Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Lieut Orr is appointed an Assistant to the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mhow.
The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for six months:—Lieut J S Frith, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to H E the Governor.
The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe as specified:—Captain H B McNeil, Cavalry General List, Brigade Major, 3rd Frontier Force, for twelve months.
Lieut C Hogg, Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Commander 3rd Sind Horse, for two years.
The following Medical officer has been permitted to return to duty:—Surgeon Major J Cook, M D.
The following officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months:—Major W T Brown, Staff Corps.
The following officer has been allowed to retire from the service:—Major J B Fenwick, Staff Corps.
The services of Lieutenant J S King, Quarter Master, 2nd N I, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Messrs N K Gokhle and G V Limaye have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri Sub-Division.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R N Coghlan to act as Second Class Assistant Collector; Mr Lallubhai Gordhandas to act as Third Class Assistant Collector.
Surgeon-Major J P Greeny and Surgeon-Major H A Lewis have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Deccan Registration District.
Mr A T Molily, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—Mr Rivers, Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to be Chief Engineer, Second Class; Major G W Oldham, Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, to be Chief Engineer, Second Class.
Messrs S Doig and J R Hatherly have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Nasik.
Colonel H F Hancock, has delivered over and Major G W Oldham has received charge of the office of the Under Secretary to Government, P W Department (Railway), and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.
Mr R M Kennedy has delivered over and Mr W F Sinclair has received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector, Kaira.
Messrs W R Hamilton and J B Alcock have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, and of the Cantonment Magistracy, Deolali.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
Natives and the Civil Service: The New Rules.
Sanitation of Poona.
Germany, America and the Silver Question.—I., II.
Broad versus Narrow Gauge for India.—The Necessity for Continued Agitation.
Irish Politics—Lord Chelmsford's Bad Generalship—Mr. Bright's Indian Fallacies—Eastern Mail Service.
The English in India.—The Impressions of a Foreign Visitor.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Presidency.
Aden Weekly News Report.
Notes from Sind.
The Encroachment in the Victoria Gardens.
The New Theatre.
Cricket under Difficulties.
A Suspicious Murder at Lower Mahim.
The Fatal Accident to a Pilot Boat.
Bombay Municipal Corporation.
The Baroda Jewel Case.
Ahmedabad Week.
CORRESPONDENCE—
The Deccan Rat Plague—A New Idea.
The Bombay Mint.
BENGAL—
The *Statesman* and the Press Commissioner.
British Seamen.
MADRAS—
The Rumpa Rebellion.
The Mule Breeding Experiment.
BURMAH—
The Capture of Mr. Sutherland by the Khyens.
N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAUB—
Horse Breeding in the Punjab.
Crop and Weather Report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.
THE FRONTIER—
Kabul News Letter.
Katmandhurry Murder Case at Jacobabad.
The Alleged Misbehaviour of Army Signallers Contradicted
GENERAL NOTES.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Railway Platform Ovations to Departing Anglo-Indians.
Indian Theatrical Amusements.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal —G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Commercial and Financial Letters.
English Political and Social Letters.
Summary of English News.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 13th, 1h, 1·8m A. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Fri. 15	.....	5 42	6 26	10 11 m 9 50 a	3 16 m 4 15 a
Sat. 16	.....	5 43	6 25	10 44 m 10 38 a	4 3 m 4 49 a
Sun. 17	10 Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 25	11 15 m 11 17 a	4 46 m 5 23 a
Mon. 18	.....	5 43	6 24	11 44 m 11 55 a	5 23 m 6 13 a
Tues. 19	English Mail expected.	5 43	6 23	0 16 a	6 0 m 6 58 a
Wed. 20	.....	5 44	6 23	0 32 m 0 50 a	6 38 m 7 4 a
Th. 21	.....	5 44	6 22	1 14 m 1 33 a	7 16 m 7 40 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	3-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	" 15	5-0 A.M.	9-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 19	1-0 P.M.	2-0 p.m.
China	" 18	5-0 P.M.	5-30 p.m.
Australia	" 15	3-45 P.M.	4-15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 22	3-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	" 22	3-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 5.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of which the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a high rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.
The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey.....As. 5

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, viâ Kurrachee, is now every Tuesday, during the monsoon, but as the Steamers touch at Gwadur, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Monday ..... Aug. 18.
" ..... Sept. 1.
" ..... " 15.
" ..... " 30.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BOUSTEAD—WILLIAMSON—July 22nd, at St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. J. Hamilton Blyth, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. J. Long, M. A., Surgeon Major R. Boustead, F. R. C. S., H. M.'s Bombay Army, to Kitty, second daughter of T. Williamson, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S., F. R. S., of Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh, Charlotte Sq., Leith and Inchbaes, Fyfeshire. No cards.

BIRTH.

TREVOR—July 24th, at Clevedon, Somerset, the wife of A. C. Trevor, C. S., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

EDWARDS—August 12th, at Dhulia, Mr. John Edwards, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Dhulia, Khandesh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRANCKLYN—August 11th, at Madras, the wife of Captain W. H. M. Franckyn, of a daughter.
WHEELER—August 7th, at Palghaut, the wife of E. A. Wheeler, Nellianpathy Hills, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALDWELL—August 8th, at Jhansi, of dysentery, William Basil Aldwell, Army School-master, 39th Regiment, aged 35 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittance, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879.

IT has satisfactory to observe from the English papers to hand by last mail that nearly all the leading journals condemn Mr. Bright's speech upon British rule in India. Indeed, it appears likely that Mr. Bright's utterances will have quite the contrary effect upon public opinion to that which he intended. In that case Mr. Bright will have done this country an undoubted service. The turn in public opinion has already been reached, and the extravagant language and style of argument which distinguish the Bengalee Baboo and Poona Brahmin school and its supporters is beginning to disgust English common sense. There is one trait of Anglo-Saxon character which our native friends do not quite seem to understand, and that is, that, however much and however strongly Englishmen themselves may criticise English ways and English institutions, it becomes another matter altogether when outsiders go in for invective and deprecation of the national work and policy. This is what Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose is beginning to find out. In England, although they are quite ready to admit that British government in India is susceptible of improvement, and that we have made and do make mistakes, the great body of the people are at the same time quite aware of the fact that England has done a great deal for India; and the discovery that is now being made at home, that the class which

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

NAWAB SIR GHOLAM HUSSAN KHAN.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The Nawab Sir Gholam Hussan Khan, K. C. S. I., now at Kandahar, has agreed to proceed to Kabul temporarily to assist Sir Louis Cavagnari in the discharge of his political duties.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGESE TREATY.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The treaty concluded in December last between Great Britain and Portugal, with reference to their possession in India, was finally ratified on the 6th of this month.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, which states that the Turcomans are now retiring to Merv and the Northern desert, and that they have sent several thousand sheep to Khiva in exchange for corn.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Aug. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	5 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110⅝
Bar Silver	51½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Aug. 14, 6.30 A.M.

Mail steamer Australia from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, Aug. 14, 6-55 P.M.

Manila mail leaves Hongkong 3 p.m. to-morrow, Friday.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered..	43 56	52 15	55 1
13 Wednesday	0 17	0 40	0 27
14 Thursday			
Total.....	43 73	52 55	55 28
Fall up to 14th Aug. 1878.....	78 50	85 71	84 48
Do. to 14th Aug. 1877.....	48 53	57 72	44

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Aug. 14.

CANNANORE, 4-23 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 17 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, rain squalls; wind S. W. 6 to 8; thermometer 80; barometer 29·874. Fall of rain 2 inches 15 cents.

MANGALORE, (13th).—Weather rainy; wind N. W. S.W. Fall of rain 2 inches 12 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-25 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. squally; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 1 inch 97 cents.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13.)

Kurrachee.—Rain, Keti 2 cents. River on the 10th 16 2-3 feet against 13 feet 9½ inches last year.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 10 inches, being 3 inches lower than on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Rain in 4 talukas on 7th and 8th; river rising.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather very sultry, drizzling rain on 7th instant, early Kharif well. Bajri still being sown. River below flood level.

Ahmedabad.—Total rainfall to date maximum 27, minimum 64, prospects fair favourable.

Kaira.—Average rain 3·38, fall varying from 1·21 in Kaira to 7·30 in Borsad; more needed for rice, other crops thriving.

Broach.—Weather cloudy, rain 4·05 total 22·99. Cotton plants slightly damaged by excessive rain.

Surat.—Rain 2·80, total 25·72. Rice transplanting progressing, other crops healthy.

Khandesh.—Rainfall good; maximum 3¼, minimum ¼ inch. Young crops healthy.

Nasik.—Weather showery; crop prospects good everywhere.

Thana.—Rain 6·01, total 74·63; transplantation of crops nearly completed.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 11th inst.) Rain at Alibag 10·41, total 50·14; fall good throughout District. Young plants improving.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 5th instant.) Rain 12·29, total 56·22. Transplantation completed; prospects appear favourable.

Poona.—Rainfall sufficient; no more required at present; maximum Mawal 11·25, minimum Indapur 82. Khanp prospects excellent.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 25, fall general; maximum Akola 2·26, minimum Kopergaon ·23.

Sholapur.—Rain general. Crops good.

Satara.—Rain 6·66, total 29·61; general copious; Patan and Jamli above 13; break much desired. Crops good.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum Muddebihal 4 inches 39 cents, minimum Bagalkote 52 cents. Sowing nearly completed; crop going on.

Belgaum.—Prospects good. Rain general; more required in Gokak. Jowari 21, bajri 22 lbs.

Dharwar.—Rain 1½ inches. Rice good. Resowing of Jowari progressing where seed eaten by rats.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 4·68, total 84·63; maximum Yellapur 11·51, minimum Supa 1·0. Prospects good.

Rajkot.—Rain 68, total 19·69. Prospects very good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 55, total 11·51. Weather and prospects good.

Baroda.—Rain 8·22, total 33·66. Crops greatly improved. Transplantation of rice finished.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

DABHOI.	In. Cts.	BROACH.	In. Cts.
Previously Reported ...	18 23	Previously Reported..	18 89
August 3	0 3	August 3	0 33
,, 4	0 0	,, 8	0 18
,, 5	1 16	,, 10	0 6
,, 6	3 9	,, 11	0 18
,, 7	1 70		
,, 8	1 21	Total.....	29 61
,, 9	0 63		
Total.....	26 5		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY, 13th August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·711
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·922
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p.m.)	82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·1
General Direction of Wind.....	WSW, W, WSW.
Greatest Velocity of Wind in 24 hours } from midnight to midnight.	461
Fall of Rain	0·17
Total fall during the month	10·70
,, year	43·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Aug.	0·26

THE Corporation after another two hours' debate yesterday, decided to adopt Mr. Bomonjee Master's resolution and stay in their present premises for a few years longer, to give them time to look about them before adopting the important step of building or purchasing a house of their own. The amount within which the Commissioner is authorised to fix the monthly rent to be paid for the premises was, however, modified from Rs. 1,500, as mentioned in Mr. Bomonjee's original amendment, to "Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,400." Under the present lease, which is one of the legacies of the period when house property, like other things, assumed a fictitious value in Bombay, and which has something over a year yet to run, Rs. 3,000 a month are paid,—a very extravagant rent, indeed, considered on the lines of the average rents now paid in the city.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab has published a reply to Dr. Birdwood's remarks on the Indian carpets shown by private London firms at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. According to Dr. Birdwood, the quality and art character of Indian carpets have, since the Exhibition of 1851 when they were first brought to notice, greatly fallen off, chiefly owing to the disastrous competition of the Government jails in India with native weavers; that the Lahore jail carpets exhibited form a good illustration of the evil of cheapening sumptuary articles unsuited to the wants of the multitude; that the Indian Government, instead of developing the carpet industry in a natural and normal way, allowing the number of caste weavers engaged in carpet manufacture to increase gradually with the demand for the carpets, adopted the plan of using their jails for the supply of carpets which they could afford to sell at lower prices than the caste weavers, the result being that these latter were impoverished, or exterminated, and that with them has perished, perhaps for ever, the local tradition of their art. This competition of the Government with the caste weavers is branded as suicidal, while the Government is held up to reprobation for having handed "this great historical craft, this glorious art," over to the felons and jail birds of Indian prisons, whose criminal character was their supreme qualification for making carpets. The whole question, Dr. Birdwood asserts, has been considered, hitherto, by the Indian Government solely with the view to balance its budgets; and he pronounces the Lahore jail carpets, as the effect of the system, to be made with colours harsh and inharmonious, while the dyes used are, it is insinuated, compounded from jail medical stores. The Lieutenant-Governor deals seriatim with Dr. Bridwood's charges, first expressing a hope "that the practice which Dr. Birdwood has thought fit to adopt in his present pamphlet, of libelling the Government whose contributions he was employed to accurately describe, may not be followed by future reporters on Indian collections in foreign exhibitions." His Honour adds that the statements "are so exaggerated, incorrect, or opposed to fact, as to show that the interests of truth have appeared to Dr. Birdwood of less importance than those of sensational writing. The conclusions at which he has arrived are deduced from premises altogether inaccurate and are founded upon facts which have no existence, except in Dr. Birdwood's immagination. After giving a full history of the manufacure of carpets in the jails in the Panjab, and showing that Dr. Birdwood was entirely wrong in all his assertions, his Honour concludes by trusting, "that the Government of India will bring these remarks, which have been necessary in just vindication of the policy of his Government with regard to Indian art, against ignorant criticism, to the notice of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and for communication to Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood. His Honour cannot but think it a matter of public concern, that the efforts which have been made by this Government, and doubtless elsewhere in India, to encourage and develope native art, and protect it from practices which might debase and ruin it, should have been the object of so much misrepresentation as is found in the handbook under review; misrepresentation the more unjutifiable, as there were ample and easy means available of ascertaining the truth."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOCH, writing from Aden under date August 6, says:—The s. s. Thessaly, which grounded on the Azalia rock on the night of the 17th June last, was successfully got off the rock and towed into Perim harbour by the Indian Goverment steamer Dagmar on the 26th ultimo, and arrived in Aden harbour to-day. The Rinderpest and Loodiana disease have, it is believed, very nearly died out.

IN a telegram reporting on the state of the cotton crops in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 14th August, published by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, says:—"Cotton plants thriving well. Prospects quite favourable."

AN Indian problem, a good many solutions of which have been attempted, but so far with very little satisfaction, is how to keep railway carriages cool in the hot season. The Allahabad paper thinks that the true and eventual solution of the difficulty will be found in the application of ice to the cooling of carriages. There are ice factories now all over India, and in large quantities it could be supplied with a profit at 1½ annas or 1 anna per seer, or even less. Those who are interested in what has been and can be done in this way should read an article in *Engineering* of 11th July last, where a description is given of two refrigerating wagons for carrying meat. For passengers, a far higher temperature would be allowable and desirable than was aimed at in these wagons, in order to allow for such consecutive days a temperature of about 40° Fahrenheit was maintained. In one of the wagons, the total expenditure of ice for this period was less than 13 cwt. Now, allowing for the greater heat in India, and at the same time for a less degree of cold, it may be assumed that with a properly built carriage (having, say, two double doors and two double windows) half this quantity would serve to cool a carriage from Allahabad to Bombay. This at 1 anna per seer would be, say, Rs. 23. Who would not willingly pay this for an invalid, a wife, sick children or any stricken down wretch who *must* travel in May or June? It is not urged that it would pay to give such a carriage to all, but that two or three of the kind should be on every line, and obtainable on demand and on payment.

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks that Wassudew Phadke's success in securing a band of soldiers opens up a very grave question, and exposes once more the utterly unsafe condition of things in the Nizam's territories. "A few days ago, we informed our readers, in this case with which men of high rank at Hyderabad could hire fighting-men, and the way in which they used them to further their private ends. The Nizam's Government has been vaunted for its strength and orderliness; yet it cannot put down affrays between the armed bands of its nobles, either in the city or country; it cannot control the Rohillas who, not long ago, were acting as banditti towards Coonoor; and it cannot prevent its territory from being a refuge for gangs of desperate men ready to sell their services to any bidder. The case with which the Brahmin Phadke could hire soldiers for so desperate an enterprise, as waging war against the English Government, ought to draw the attention of the Government, and all interested in India, to the congregation of Arabs and Rohillas in the Nizam's territories. These men form an element of disturbance, which might easily enough become in troublous times a great peril, because the Nizam is powerless to control or overawe it. The existence of this class in the Deccan has long engaged attention, but the action of Wassudew Phadke shows how quickly it may become a danger. This being so, it behoves the Government to no longer shut its eyes to the doings of Arabs and Rohillas in the Nizam's territories."

JUDGING from the official figures furnished, irrigation was more largely resorted to in the North-Western Provinces in 1878-79 than in former years. The area irrigated during the *rabi* season of the past year was 1,075,952 acres. This area is greater by 321,009 acres than the average of the last four years, and it exceeds the largest area hitherto on record, that of 1868-69, by 118,539 acres. The reason for the increase in the irrigation operations is that the autumn rains of the past year were very light and unevenly distributed.

THE general health of the province of British Burma during the week ending the 26th of July last was reported as good, though cases of cholera and small-pox still occur. Cattle disease in Arakan was said to be slight. In the Tenasserim division it had nearly disappeared. In Pegu it was prevalent in four circles. The progress of paddy cultivation was satisfactory.

THE total rainfall in Arakan up to the 1st instant was 116·54 inches. At the same time last year it was 54·09 inches. The greatest downfall of any season was in the year 1873 when it was 203·24 inches.

THE reform in the Indian inland postage promised about a year ago by the Director of the Goa Post Offices is dragging its slow length along, and in the meantime the British Post Office is reaping the benefit. The minimum rate fixed for a letter is 50 reis which the sender finds disproportionate, and consequently almost all letters are despatched *unpaid*, for which the receiver has to pay, including the fine 45 reis, which is of course less than the original amount.

THEEBAW'S kingdom is threatened with a worse danger than the rebellion of the Karens. At the commencement of the present month only six inches of rain had fallen in Mandalay, and great fears were entertained of a famine.

INSTRUCTIONS from the superior authorities have been received at Goa to re-establish the gunpowder factory which was abolished a few years ago. Considering the limited consumption by Government of the gunpowder, it would have been more advisable to have contracted for the necessary supply from the British Government than to resuscitate this establishment with the only ostensible object of firing off a few rounds of complementary salutes on rare occasions.

THE *Ultramar* of Goa is exceedingly indignant, and delivers itself in reference to the new treaty as follows:—The Portuguese Government have sold us to the English. The *cortes* have shamelessly sanctioned the convention and the deputies for India without opening their mouth to protest against it, have betrayed their incompetency to be our representatives. We shall be, in a short time, in virtue of the treaty, Portuguese subjects in name and English slaves in reality—English policy to watch over the salt and Abkari provision and English officers to direct our Custom Department. And all this humiliation for a railway whose construction is problematical. Salt is one of the necessaries of life and it has been given over to the English. Well we may repeat what our divine master once said—*Si sal eva nuerit in quo salietur?*

ARCHIBALD FORBES has gained further honours as a war correspondent. Through his pluck and powers of endurance, Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Garnet Wolseley were enabled to telegraph home the news of Lord Chelmsford's victory in advance of the official despatches. The fifteen hours' ride from the scene of action to Landsman's Drift was no ordinary feat of courage and energy. It is not the first time that Mr. Forbes has rendered signal public service while with English troops. He rode through the Khyber Pass carrying the first intelligence of the capture of Ali Musjid by Sir Samuel Browne. He was mentioned in one o the despatches for his gallantry and devotion under fire in saving the life of a wounded soldier, but that despatch seems to have shared the fate of some others during the Afghan campaign. It has been lost or officially pigeon-holed.

A THIRD letter from "A Military Correspondent" on the state of the army appeared in the London *Times* lately. In this communication the growing impression that our army is at present little better than the sweepings of raw lads from the streets is fully confirmed. Speaking of the forces at the Cape he says, "The lads composing them can scarcely be styled trained soldiers, because they have not yet mastered the true meaning of the word discipline." Can anything well be more alarming than to reflect that in these days of vast armaments we have at this moment but 15,000 of these half-trained striplings available in England? What, too, about the 60,000 men who garrison India? There is but too much reason to fear that many of them are little better prepared to meet the strain of a serious campaign. It is scarcely to the point to urge as the "Military Correspondent" does—more, we fancy, to console his readers than because the reflection consoles himself—that our costly army is thus inefficient because we refuse to resort to conscription, and leave the adult population to work on without imposing upon them the burden of military service.

MR. ROEBUCK has appeared before the British public in numerous characters. For many years the "tear-'em" disposition in the member for Sheffield seemed to have become dormant. But two years ago, when another honourable member appropriated the seat in the House of Commons which had been by courtesy retained for Mr. Roebuck during the Session, the "old Adam" again displayed itself, and after a speech brimful of the vituperative language for which the old man has long been noted, he shook the dust of the Liberal benches from his feet, and took his place among the supporters of the Government. In keeping with this action is the display which the hon. member lately made at Sheffield. The licensed victuallers were credited, or blamed, as the case may be, with having placed the present Government in power. We were, therefore, prepared for Mr. Roebuck's declension, as witnessed in a speech made by him at the opening of an institution, which had been erected by the Local Association of licensed victuallers, for the benefit of poor members. He contended that civilisation made the business of licensed victuallers a necessity, but he dealt in a commodity that was very like gunpowder, and which they were compelled to put under restrictions, just as they were the makers of gunpowder. In the oldest of books they were told that the sign of a happy people was when there were corn, wine, and oil; but there had sprung up in latter days a set of people who meant to say that the writer had made a mistake—that he ought not to have put wine into the category, and thought that it ought to have been corn, oil, and very bad feeding. He combated the notion that licensed victuallers ought to be annihilated, because some of them ministered to the vice and follies of society, and wanted to know what class of men there were who had not amongst them bad men. Amongst the clergy there were black sheep, and amongst lawyers there were rascally attorneys, and almost quite as rascally barristers, but that was no reason why law should be done away with. He knew there were publicans who put a little into their beer to make men thirsty and who would make them drunk and rob them, but that was no reason for saying that the whole body of these men, who were a highly respectable set, should be shunned. They were as honest as other members of the community. They were dealers in a dangerous commodity, but they dealt with it in a grave, just, and quiet spirit; and they deserved the thanks of the public for saving them much pain and anxiety.

THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

As I informed you in my telegram of this morning, the complaint preferred by Major Hewson, of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, against Surgeon Major Giraud, was this morning dismissed by Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. Dr. Giraud was defended by the pleader, Gungaram Bhow, while Major Hewson conducted his own case for the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence that Major Hewson, although bearing the same name, is not the officer referred to by the editor of the *Beacon*, and I have reason to believe that Major Hewson has already addressed that gentleman on the subject of his error. I need hardly tell you that Major Truman's finding, which was as follows, has been received apparently with great satisfaction:—

In this case Captain Hewson, the Paymaster H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, charges Surgeon Major Giraud, of the Royal Fusiliers, with criminal trespass, in that he, the said Surgeon Major Giraud, countenanced and allowed his servants to make a right of way through the plaintiff's compound, No. 13, of the right flank lines, Wanowrie; and further, that he, Surgeon Major Giraud aforesaid, did remove or cause to be removed a hedge or prickly-pear fencing with which the plaintiff had blocked up a wicket gate in the hedge between the two compounds. Now, while I have acquitted Dr. Giraud of all blame in the matter of the alleged trespass, while I can record that all the notes (being exhibits in this case), which he wrote to Captain Hewson, are most courteous and conciliatory in their tone, and that in spite of the annoyances he has suffered at the hands of the press, his whole demeanour in this Court has been without the slightest heat or irritation towards the complainant. I am not, on the other hand, prepared to hold that the complaint of Captain Hewson can be characterized as either frivolous or vexatious.

T. TRUMAN, Magistrate, F. C.

A POLICE inspector, being informed that a restaurateur was serving game out of season, visits the restaurant in plain clothes and orders dinner, "Waiter, partridge for one." The inspector finishes his dinner leisurely, and then says to the waiter, "Ask the governor to step this way a minute." "What for?" "I wish to notify him to appear in court to-morrow, and answer for selling partridge out of season. I am the police inspector, and have secured the necessary evidence against him." "It wasn't partridge you had." Police Inspector (uneasily) "What was it, then?" Waiter (cheerfully) "Crow."

ECONOMY AT MADRAS.—Owing to the present financial pressure, it has been decided not to send the usual rifle team to Bangalore from the troops forming the local garrison, to compete for the prizes offered by the South Indian Rifle Association, but they will, as now arranged, shoot for those prizes on the rifle range at Palavaram. Similarly the rifle teams of Corps in the Mofussil will shoot on their own ranges, the adjudication of prizes to winners being made thereafter by the Secretary of the Association, to whom all returns of shooting will be submitted for analysis and comparison. The local teams will commence their shooting at Palavaram on the 18th proximo.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting):—

March		
Overture	Pascredi	Rossini.
Quadrille	Genevieve	Coote.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	Mon Reve	Waldteufel.
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Selection	Satanella	Balfe.
Valse	Copenhagen	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Herold	Strauss.
Valse	Jungherren	Gung'l.
Galop	Bald Da Bald	Faust.

WE are requested to state that the well-known Parsi gentleman, Mr. Ardesir Framjee Moos, has been for the past few days confined to his bed owing to severe illness, which has prevented him attending his work.

THEFT.—A Hindu, named Dowletts Dawjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver watchchain, valued Rs. 8, belonging to Looka Futha. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE TRESPASS WITH INTENT TO STEAL.—A woman, named Radha, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for trespassing in the dwelling house of Dowjee Bhasker with the intention of committing theft.

SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Henry Mann and Harry Stoneman, seamen of the British ship Sierra Madrona, were brought up on remand and charged yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper with deserting that vessel. They were convicted and sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

PERSONATION AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Myputtee Kundoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges, the one of pretending to hold office of a police havildar, and the other of criminal breach of trust, was sentenced to two years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WESTERN IND. A RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Since the prospectus for 1879 was issued, Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Hyderabad, who manifests a warm interest in all these matters, has sent a prize of Rs. 50 to the Honorary Secretary to be shot for by Volunteers on the 23rd instant, whether they are members of the W. I. R. A. or not, so long as they are efficient; distance 200 yards, 7 shots; any position; Class II. Rifles; entrance fee Rs. 2. This match becomes No. 14 on the prospectus, and will be shot off last on the 23rd inst.

SUICIDES.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mombadevi choki on view of the body of Kilabhoy Rajaram, who on the night previous committed suicide by drowning himself in the Mombadevi Tank. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the Mombadevi Tank." Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Ahmed Abboo, when the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic which he had voluntarily administered to himself."

DAMAGE FROM RAIN AT POONA.—The continued fall of rain which we have had for some time past, and the prolonged damp has damaged many of the houses and walls of compounds both in the city and the camp. Many poor people's houses have tumbled down, and some children have had narrow escapes.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE three men who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Poona incendiary fires have all been set at liberty. Two were discharged by the trying Magistrate, Mr. Insall, and the other Balaje Narayen Phadke, was discharged by the Session Judge, as there was no reliable evidence against him to secure a conviction by the jury.—*Ibid.*

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th August was Rs. 68,83,384; add silver received during the week, Rs. 3,26,646. The sum of Rs. 10,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 61,95,030. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 5,31,729 belonging to privats individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th August, was 497, being 63 more than in the previous week, 54 less than the total of the week ending 13th August, 1878, and 30 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 253 births were reported in the different Districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 38·57. There were 159 deaths from remittent fever, being 12 more than in the previous week and 17 less than in the same period last year. There were 15 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 6 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 53, 28, and 10 respectively, as compared with 44, 30, and 53 last year. The following remarks are appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th August, 1879, was 22,193 maunds, and in money Rs. 14,918. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 9th Aug., 1879.	Week ending 10th Aug., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 802	Mds 413	Mds. 389	...
Amount	Rs. 440	Rs. 171	Rs. 269	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 41,231	Mds 21,016	Mds. 20,215	...
Amount	Rs. 19,688	Rs. 2,980	Rs. 7,793	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 1,149	Mds. 71	Mds. 1,078	...
Amount	Rs. 647	Rs. 14	Rs. 633	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 58	Mds 748	...	Mds 690
Amount	Rs. 147	Rs. 1,892	...	Rs. 1,745
PIECE-GOODS AND WEARING APPAREL—				
Weight	Mds 997	Mds 908	Mds 89	...
Amount	Rs. 925	Rs. 505	Rs. 420	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 5,230	Mds 444	Mds. 4,786	...
Amount	Rs. 1,379	Rs. 48	Rs. 1,331	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,077	Mds 2,557	...	Mds 1,550
Amount	Rs. 174	Rs. 702	...	Rs. 528
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 1,288	Mds 595	Mds 693	...
Amount	Rs. 550	Rs. 166	Rs. 384	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 32,154	Mds 34,971	...	Mds 2,817
Amount	Rs. 10,564	Rs. 4,208	Rs. 6,356	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 83,916	Mds 61,723	Mds 22,193	...
Amount	Rs. 25,514	Rs. 10,596	Rs. 14,918	...

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, Captain W. E. Breeze, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs J O Kinealty
Mr J S Frith
Mr A Banon.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H Forty
Mr Wm B Carter
Mr W R Hamilton
Major A Virian
Col C Armstrong
Mr R Souttar
Dr Watson

FOR VENICE.

Mr T F L'Estrange
Col M G Smith.

FOR MALTA—Mr G Hornby.

FOR ADEN.

Mr J Russell
Mr and Mrs Sandlands
Mr W T Smollie.

FOR SUEZ—Mr Zorenner.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., acting secretaries and managers, to receive the directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st May, 1879; to declare a dividend and bonus; and to elect directors. On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, seconded by Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was taken to the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read,

The Chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said—Gentlemen, from the balance sheet and profit and loss account furnished to the shareholders, you will have perceived that the affairs of your company during the past year have been as prosperous as could be wished. The earnings of the company during the period under review have been equal to those of any preceding year, while the result of our undertakings, even after paying what in our case may be termed unusually heavy losses, is very encouraging. I am confident, gentlemen, that the shareholders will see reason to congratulate themselves that, at a time when the concerns of so many of the local joint stock companies have been unable to hold their heads above water, that of your own has continued to steer forward merrily as before, feeding the pockets of the shareholders as well as ever, enabling them at the same time to be considerably relieved of future liability, and yet leaving ample provision for meeting unlooked contingencies. I trust from your confirmation of your directors' action in the transfer of Rs. 1,50,000 from the reserve fund account to capital account in manner set out in the report, and for the distribution of Rs. 1,03,700-12-10 being the amount at credit of profit and loss account for the year ended 31st May last, will meet the sanction of the shareholders. I also trust that the appointment by the Board of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. as acting secretaries and managers of your company will elicit your unanimous approbation. I may as well mention that any permanent arrangement on this head will not be made by the Board without the previous concurrence of the shareholders. Two of your directors, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, retire by rotation. These gentlemen have rendered the company very valuable assistance and advice during the time they have been on the Board, and you cannot show your confidence in them in a better manner than by re-electing them unanimously to-day.

The following resolutions were carried:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, that the directors' report and audited balance sheet for the year ended 31st May, 1879, be taken as read, and that the same are hereby approved, adopted, and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, that out of the profits now standing at credit of the company and aggregating Rs. 1,03,700-12-10, a dividend of Rs. 200 per share be declared payable on and after the 23rd inst., absorbing Rs. 30,000, and that a sum of Rs. 12,500 be set aside to the bad and doubtful debt account, and that Rs. 60,700-1-10 be carried forward to next year, and that the balance of Rs. 500 be paid as bonus to the establishment.

Proposed by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, that a bonus of Rs. 1,000 per share be declared payable out of the reserve fund in favour of the shareholders in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that such bonus be applied only in payment of the call of Rs. 1,000 per share upon the shareholders, which has been made payable on or before the 30th day of August, 1879.

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Slight, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, that the retiring directors, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Dhalla, and seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, that a vote of thanks be given to the directors of the company for their management of the business during the past year.

The Chairman, on behalf of himself and co-directors acknowledged thanks.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE PROPOSED NEW OFFICES.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presiding.

A letter was read from Mr. F. Mathew, suggesting that instead of building or buying new municipal offices, the Corporation would do well to apply to Government for the use of the Town Hall, offering to pay for such an enlargement of the building by adding another storey as would provide the extra accommodation required. Mr. Mathew considered that an expenditure of two lakhs of rupees would suffice.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen contended that the Corporation were not committed to building new premises, but it was perfectly open to them to consider the terms which had been offered by Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia for the sale to the Municipality of the building they at present occupy. The site offered by Government he thought was not so convenient as the present building. (Hear, hear.) The argument which had been used as to the convenience of the ratepayers was "all my eye." The site they asked Government for in the first instance was close to the present offices, and if they could have got that site there would have been nothing said about the interests of the ratepayers. (Hear, hear.) As to the value of the site, he thought the Rs. 10 a square yard asked by Government was a fair price for it. He was of opinion that they should adopt Mr. Bomonjee's amendment, and consider in the meantime what they could do towards securing a house of their own.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee was not in favour either of purchasing their present premises or of building on the site which had been offered. His objection to the site was that the Fort was and must continue to be the centre of business in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Another consideration was that it was never well to have a large public office in the neighbourhood of a noisy railway station. With regard to the building they at present occupy by the Municipality, he thought that with the growing wants of the Municipality in a few years it would not answer the purposes for which it was intended. As for getting a site, there were plenty of sites, and it only required to have the matter placed before Government in a proper spirit. Even if they had to pay more for the land, they had better do so than build on the objectionable site now offered to them. When they built new offices they should have a hall worthy of the first Municipality in India. (Applause.)

Mr. Dossabhoy concluded by proposing the following amendment:—"That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to purchase a site and provide municipal offices at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000; and that a committee consisting of the Municipal Commissioner, and the following gentlemen be appointed to select such a site, viz:—Sir F. Souter, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Bapby, Mr. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee."

Mr. Grattan Geary seconded the amendment. He said he should be glad to see a better site obtained than the one offered at present, but failing a better site he would support the proposal to build on that now placed at their disposal by Government.

Mr. J. Y. Lang asked if, supposing this amendment to be carried, the matter would be closed by the committee, or whether it would come again before the Corporation.

The Chairman said it would be entirely in the committee, and he thought that was an objection which would be fatal to the amendment.

Mr. Lang thought they had better perhaps adopt Mr. Bomonjee Master's proposition, and remain for the present where they were. He asked if Mr. Sorabjee Cooper, whom the Commissioner pronounced to be such "a safe man," could guarantee the Municipality against financial losses. These were hard times in which Government were cutting down expenses wherever they could, and he thought that the Corporation had made so much boast of their large cash balance, that Government would knock off the Rs. 90,000 per annum that they at present contributed towards the police rate. He thought it was a question whether they could afford to build a house of their own, constructing or purchasing a building at present. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass moved another amendment, viz:—"That Mr. Bomonjee Master be and is authorised to rent the present building for Rs. 1,250 a month for a term not exceeding five years, with the option of continuing on the same terms for another five years, the landlord doing all the necessary repairs, and the Municipality paying the rates and taxes as before." He said the ratepayers had some claim on the cash balance, and they ought to devote it to affording relief to the ratepayers before thinking of expending it all in b

from the judicious and patient application of a similar system to the management of the Khyber and Michni Passes.

The concluding paragraph is as follows:—

"We cannot close this narrative of the second Afghan war without bringing prominently to your Lordship's notice the high character maintained by Her Majesty's troops, both English and Native, and their admirable conduct throughout the campaign. The enemy's positions in the Khyber and Kuram Passes were of great natural strength; but, though powerfully armed and vigorously defended, they were rapidly captured. His forces, dislodged from those positions with the loss of their guns and stores, were not merely defeated, but dispersed. In the advance to Kandahar, the superiority of the British cavalry was established as soon as tested at the outset of the campaign. Against the valour and steadiness of the British soldier the fiercest assaults of the most warlike mountain tribes were as ineffectual as the organised resistance of the Amir's regular troops. Under conditions more trying than those of actual combat, the strictest discipline has been maintained throughout all ranks of the field forces, and the life and property of non-combatants effectually protected. It would be out of place in this report to specify particular services, or particular regiments; but the Viceroy desires to record his high appreciation, in which we cordially concur, of the good service performed by the Native, as well as the European, regiments of the Army of India in Afghanistan; where their discipline and courage were attested, not only by the uniform success of their arms, but also by the steadiness of their conduct under those trials and privations which are incidental to periods of inaction on the part of an invading army in a wild and inhospitable country. We have also to acknowledge with sincere satisfaction the thoroughly creditable efficiency and patriotic spirit with which the contingents of the Native States have sustained their honourable part in the labours of the late campaign."

THE WINE DUTIES.

(Times.)

THE Report of the Select Committee on the Wine Duties appointed by the House of Commons at the instance of Mr. Cartwright a few months ago has just been issued. It will hardly be necessary to explain at any length the circumstances that led to the appointment of this Committee. A lengthy discussion of the subject has taken place in our columns and elsewhere, and very considerable light was thrown upon it by the copious and instructive letters on the wine industries of Spain and Portugal which we have lately printed from our Special Correspondent in the Peninsula. The drift and bearing of the whole question can be very simply explained. When the commercial tariff of this country was revised and simplified in 1860 in consequence of the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty with France, the duty on foreign wines was placed in what has since proved to be a somewhat equivocal position. Wine which did not exceed 26 degrees of alcoholic strength was charged a duty of a shilling a gallon, while above that strength and up to 42 degrees it was only admitted at half-a-crown. As a matter of historical fact, there can be no doubt of the grounds which determined this distinction. A comprehensive inquiry into the alcoholic strength of so-called "natural" wines was made, with the result that the limit of 26 degrees was fixed as determining the character of pure wine, "with only so much spirit added as was necessary to make it a merchantable commodity for the general markets of the world." All wine above that strength was held to be artificially alcoholized, in a manner not very readily distinguishable from adulteration, for the purpose of smuggling it to the English market. This is the simple history of the alcoholic test established in 1860. It was an attempt to distinguish, apparently on very imperfect *data*, between wine of reasonable purity and other forms of alcohol, variously adulterated with grape juice in order that they might pass muster as wine. Unfortunately, however, the distinction thus established was found to operate very unfavourably towards certain countries which had long enjoyed a virtual monopoly in supplying England with wine. The great bulk of the wines coming from Spain and Portugal are of the higher alcoholic strength, and consequently are subject to the higher duty. French wine of 25 degrees pays only a shilling a gallon, while Peninsular wine of only 2 degrees greater strength pays 150 per cent. higher duty. Thus a fiscal regulation in this country, in reality based only on an experimental test of the supposed difference between natural and fortified wine, has been interpreted in Spain and Portugal as a differential tariff directed against the interests of the ancient commercial allies of England. That such is not really the case is proved by the simple fact, pointed out by the Committee in its report, that the same scale of duties as that of which Spain and Portugal bitterly complain applies to our own colonies. It is, indeed, of universal application, and it only applies unfavourably to Peninsular wines because they are of greater natural strength than the bulk of those which reach this country from other quarters.

The real question at issue, therefore, in the whole inquiry is that of the juice and adequacy of the existing alcoholic test. If that can be shown to be fallacious or arbitrary, there is good *prima facie* ground for revising it. We have purposely excluded from the foregoing statement of the question all consideration of the motives which, as is well known, have induced many persons in England to call attention to the matter, because in reality they are wholly beside the point. If Spain has a real grievance against us in the mode in which our wine duties are levied, there is good reason for redressing it in the general interest of trade, and we need not consider too closely at the outset what we are likely to get in return. As a matter of fact, Spain is convinced, in spite of repeated arguments and assurances to the contrary, that we have established a differential duty as against the industry which furnishes the bulk of her foreign commerce. That we have done so in effect seems clear, according to the showing of the Committee, but we have never done so in intention. Accordingly, Spain retaliates by imposing differential duties on some of our chief articles of commerce "*Hinc illæ lacrymæ.*" We have been asked to revise our duties on wine not only because our alcoholic test is fallacious and antiquated and calls for revision in the general interests of trade, but in order that our own merchants may sell their goods in Spain without fiscal impediment. This looks awkwardly like tampering with reciprocity, and it therefore especially behoves us to see that our economical conscience is clear on the point. On the one hand, we ought not to maintain a duty which, at any rate, wears a differential aspect if it can be proved to be unsound in principle and mischievous in operation; while, on the other hand, we ought not to surrender it, if it is sound, merely in order to gain advantages to which we are already theoretically entitled on the "most favoured nation" principle. Happily, the report of Mr. Cartwright's Committee leaves no doubt as to the proper issue of this economical dilemma. The Committee is of opinion that it has been conclusively shown that the assumption on which the alcoholic test of 1860 was based was erroneous. "Witnesses, official and unofficial, have spoken to the existence of wines which, *without the addition of exotic spirits*, have obtained a strength over 26 degrees. It has also been shown that there are many wines which cannot acquire a merchantable character for the general markets of the world without alcoholization. The term 'natural wine' in connexion with a standard of 26 degrees, supposed to mark off two specifically distinct categories of liquid, appears to have been a misleading definition, due solely to the limited practical knowledge as to the nature and character of wine which prevailed in this country when the present duties were being framed." So much for the principle of the alcoholic test as at present employed. As to the general operation of the duties, the evidence taken points, according to the report, to two conclusions—first, that the tariff of 1860 largely stimulated the consumption of wine, but not to the extent that might still be anticipated under a less onerous rate of duty; secondly, that the existing system practically holds out an inducement to the manufacture of certain inferior wines. This is manifestly a heavy indictment, on grounds free from all taint of economic heresy, against the present mode of levying the wine duties. If it can be sustained, it becomes quite legitimate to point out, as the Committee proceeds to do, that the irritation felt in Spain and Portugal against the unfair operation of our duties has produced in the one case a system of differential duties, in the other a tariff which is practically prohibitory of English goods. Nor is it unfair to argue that a disposition on our part to redress an acknowledged grievance would produce a corresponding advantage in the favourable revision of the hostile Peninsular tariffs. This is not to say that we should revise our duties at all costs in order that Spain and Portugal may do the same; it is only to admit that, our present mode of levying them being unsound in principle and injurious in practice to the general interests of trade, we revise them on that account, and are ready to take whatever advantage we can get in return.

The present system being thus condemned, various modes of readjusting the duties have been considered by the Committee. The proposal of an *ad valorem* scale of duties to be applied to all wines is decisively rejected, and, in default of any practicable alternative, the opinion is expressed that "in any alteration of the duties the alcohol test should be maintained." Accordingly we find the following as the final recommendation of the Committee:—"The settlement which your Committee believe would be satisfactory is the imposition of a shilling duty per gallon on wine up to a fixed limit of strength, *rather than 26 degrees*, to be fixed by the Executive, with a charge for every degree in excess of this limit that shall bear approximate relation to the duty per degree paid by spirits. Your Committee, therefore, recommend a duty of a shilling, with a limit to be determined by the Executive, as a duty sound in principle, and not in conflict with the fiscal interests of this country." A subsidiary suggestion of Sir Louis Mallet, which the Committee consider to be of very great importance, though it does not appear that they go so far as to recommend it for immediate adoption, is "that it would be in the public interest to admit wines of low price and strength at a lower duty than a shilling under a double test of fixed strength and fixed money value." Wine of this class is largely produced in France, but it is now never imported, so that if it were attracted by a revision of duty in its favour it would be a new article added to the trade between this country and France. It is impossible at present to consider fully these recommendations of the Committee. It will be seen at once that they point to very important results, not the least of which, we may hope, will be the final settlement on sound principles of a question which has long been hampered with very embarrassing issues. We have proclaimed free trade to all the world, and yet it has been impossible for Spain to say, not without considerable show of justice as now appears, that we close undesirable tasted system in dealing with her. Owing to an anti-wine cess our support of the cause of free trade was open to the suspicion of all Continental nations, and our advocacy was powerless to convert them. It is, at any rate, satisfactory to find that we can now discard the last semblance of differential duties, and that in all probability we shall reap an immediate reward in bringing our Peninsular neighbours nearer to our own economical ideal.

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